NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870.

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# FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE THIRTY LIVES LOST BY FALLING WALLS-THOUSANDS OF HOUSES, THE RICHEST STORES, AND MANY MOSQUES AND CHURCHES DE-STROYED-THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, June 6, 1876. Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out, which spread with alarming rapidity through the richest quarters of the city. The flames were first buildings. The efforts of the firemen and citizens to stop the progress of the flames were fuffle, and in a few hours the residences of the English, American, and Portuguese The loss of life by falling walls has been great. It is estimated that at least 30 people have been killed or

The fire at this hour (noon) is still burning flercely, and the excitement of the people is beyond description.

LATER-THE CONFLAGRATION CHECKED.

built quarters of the city. All the archives and plate of the British Legation were saved.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT UNABATED-LARGE SEIZURES OF WAR MATERIALS-OCEAN TELE-LONDON, Monday, June 6, 1870.

The public excitement concerning Fenian movements continues unabated. It is reported that the every direction, not only in London, but elsewhere in ed, and even in Wales. Arms and ammunition, desased immediately, have been discovered here. Several boxes and barrels of war material, ready for shipse charge they were taken into custody.

A panic prevails at Tynemouth in regard to the Fe-mans. It was reported that they threatened to seize the The guards around the Caetle have been doubled, and precautionary measures have been taken

The Irish telegraph lines are not working well to-day At present it is impossible to communicate with Valentia, the point where the land lines connect with the English t circuitous route: By Channel Cable to Brest; ages. The working of the lines in this way is crippled from Valentia east, and the French line from 8t. Pierre west; but by jumping from one cable to the other, as it were, in mid-ocean, complete telegraphic

The newspapers of London this morning recall the words of Commodore Ashbury about his building a new yacht if the Cambria were again defeated, and assert that the Egeria's victory over the Commodore's yacht on

ounsel for the Fenian prisoners.

The transport steamer Crocodile will take out three

hundred dock-yard people for Canada. White, who attempted to murder Charles Buxton, M.P.,

has been pronounced insane, and placed under proper

ment from East Suffolk, not Mahew, as reported. The Patt Mall Gazette alluded to the activity in Mark Lane and says the tone of the market there has seldom seen so sharp and excited as at the present moment.

# ROM E.

MODERATE ROMAN CATHOLICS DENGUNCED. LONDON, Monday, June 6, 1870.

The Civilta Cattolica of Rome has a bitter article on moderate Roman Catholies, whom it denounces

# SPAIN.

PUBLIC MANIFESTATION IN FAVOR OF ESPARTERO ROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SCHEME.

MADRID, Monday, June 6, 1870. A great manifestation in favor of Espartero for King of Spain was made by his adherents in this city

The scheme of Minister Moret for the abolition of Slavery is now in the hands of a special committee of the Cortes, where it will be subjected to considerable modifi-

ALDANIIA TO MAKE IMPORTANT POLITICAL REFORMS-TROUBLE WITH THE ITALIAN

The Duke of Saldanha announces that the Government will make important political reforms, and that the army will be recruited to the full peace standard

The Duke refuses to hold any communication with the present Italian Minister here and will address himself firectly to the Cabinet at Florence.

# GREECE.

THE BRIGANDS-THE KING ON HIS SUMMER TOUR. LONDON, Monday, June 6, 1870. Telegrams from Athens announce the departure of King George and the Royal Family for Corfu. A dispatch to Sir Henry Bulwer indignantly repudiates the insinuation that there was an understanding between

the opposition party in Greece and the brigands of Mara-CUBA.

SKIRMISHING BETWEEN THE CONTENDING FORCES.

HAVANA, June 6 .- Several insignificant skirmishes between the troops and the rebels are reported NO CUBAN BRIBES OFFERED AT WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have read with great displeasure a

dispatch, dated at Washington and published in The Evening Post of to-day, asserting that persons who claim to have acted in the interest of the Cuban cause, have attempted to offer bribes for the recognition of belligerent rights. I wish to express publicly that neither I, who am the only representative of the Cuban Republic in this country, nor any one acting under my authority have ever attempted to use any such means of corrup. tion as are mentioned in the aforesaid dispatch, which is a characteristic report set in circulation by our enemies to thwart the movement which seems now to be so carnest in Washington in our favor. I remain, Sir, yours respect-New York, June 6, 1870.

DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS-A VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE NATIVES OVER THE GOVERNMENT

San Francisco, June 6.—The steamship Ajax arrived to day from Honolulu, where she connected with

are en route to England, and a heavy English ma The dates from New-Zealand are to May 4. The Prov-

The dates from New Zealand are to May 4. The Provinces were still suffering from depression, but there were symptoms of returning prosperity.

The mitives claimed an important victory over the Government troops on the West Coast. The Australian advices are to April 27. The town of Gunnelath had been inundated and the inhabitants compelled to leave. The towns of Hillo, Windsor, West Maitland, Goldburn, and other places had been visited by a flood, which caused the loss of many lives. An immense number of sheep were drowned.

rowned.

Mining matters were depressed. The Victoria Insurance company had declared a dividend of £2 a share.

The workmen of Meibourne and Ballarat had started ac eight-hour movement. They paraded the streets and adde other demonstrations.

It was rumored in the Avoca District that new gold iscoveries had been made.

Robertson had been made.

Robertson had resumed the Premiership. Another difficulty had occurred in the Government Department, and one of the officials had been arrested. The gold yield is estimated at 200,000 ounces less than that of last year. The ship Rattler sailed from Melbourne on the 11th of April for New-York.

### MEXICO.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN THE STATE OF OAXACA-OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY WOUNDED-MANY BUILD-INGS DESTROYED.

Mexico, May 30 .- A violent earthquake has risited the State of Oaxaca. Its effects were especially lisastrous in the city of Oaxaca, the capital of the State. One hundred and three persons were killed, and 53 ounded. A third of the city was rendered uninhabit able. The earthquake extended to the mines, where 11 men were killed and many wounded. Buildings in all parts of the State were destroyed, and reports of addiional deaths are coming in.

AN INVASION OF GUATEMALIANS-A SCHEME FOR A NEW REPUBLIC-POLITICAL NEWS.

MEXICO, May 30, via HAVANA, June 6. The Guatemalians have crossed the border and invaded Mexican territory. The Governor of Chiapas and the National authorities are taking measures to oppose the occupation of the soil. It is suspected that this move-ment is a part of a scheme for the establishment of a new

ment in the Tamaulipas. His troops have destroyed a hacienda belonging to Gen, Escobede. It is reported that Placido Vega left San Bias on the 1st of May, with three small vessels. The rebels in that quarter have not yet

small vessels. The rebels in that quarter have not yet been disturbed.

The standing army has been increased to 25,000 men. It will require an appropriation of 89,000,000 annually, equal to nearly half of the revenue of the Government. The Hon. William H. Seward has made a contribution to the Lancasterian Benevolent Society of this city.

Congress has received the petition of Mr. Perry, agent of the Eaglish holders of Mexican bonds, and has referred it to a Committee. The Mexican Commissioners have reported in favor of the Rio Grande and Gungamas Railway Company. The subsidy to the Alexander line is continued for two years. Congress has passed Minister Romero's budget and appropriation bills. The wife of President Juarez has been dangerously sick, but is now recovering.

### AMERICAN RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT. EFFECT OF THE ERIE RASCALITIES ON OTHER RAILWAY SECURITIES.

A scheme for the reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company has been

as at Amsterdam holding a sectional in

portations over exportations have been met by the transmission of Federal stocks and railway mortgage bends, but the further saie of the latter or of the new securities of any American joint-stock undertaking having now been rendered impossible by the proceedings of Messrs, Fisk and Gould and their confederates, one of the chief means of supply is at an end, while there is no doubt that, tooking at the connection of these persons with the great Democratic party, which may at any date come into supreme power, such confidence as may have been entertained in the safety of United States obligations must also be greatly weakened. Under these circumstances, the assumption seems warranted that the rate of importation of European goods must forthwith be diminished, or that gold must be sent to pay so far as they are taken in excess. For the present, the latter result seems to be considered the most probable.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. CINCINNATI, June 6.—The International Typographical Union opened their annual session in this city

o-day, President Isaac D. George of Nashville in the Thomas Ogden, President of the Cincinnati Typo-

chair. Thomas Ogden, President of the Cincinnati Typo-graphical Union, delivered an address of welcome, and tendered the hospitalities of the city to the delegates, to which President George replied. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, William J. Hammond of New Grienas; First Vice-President, Thomas Willard of Albany: Second Vice-President, John H. O'Dennell of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer, John Colinas of Cheinasti; Re-cording and Corresponding Secretary Miss Aquata Lewis of New-York. When Miss Lewis was placed in nomination she sought to decline the honor offered her, but the Union would not listen to her objections, and she was accordingly elected by acclamation. Eighty-two delegates are now here, and others are expected. Sacramento, Cal., and Toronto and Montreal, Canada, have representatives. ers are expected. Sacramento, Cal., a ntreal, Canada, have representatives.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.The Portland (Me.) Yacht Club started on their The New-Hampshire Legislature met at Con-

....The American Free Will Baptist Mission Society will hold be annual meeting in Charles of this

.The serious drouth which had prevailed in a for weeks, threatening great damage to the crops, was partially d by heavy showers on Sonday, which were general throughout o; but more rain is greatly needed.

. The contradiction by the Associated Press dis-firm London of the recent telegram reporting the massacre of 1,000 elites in Boumaria has caused great reflect to all classes in Philadel-, unigoles with insignation at the perpetrators of the boar. On Saturday seven ships, loaded with refined and crude petroleum, cleared at Philadelphia for Europe, their mitted cargoes amounting to 1,168,600 gallous. The total shipments from that port since Jan. 1 are 5,000,600 gallous in excess of the exports to the same time best year.

Seventy-five men, taken to Buffalo yesterday

The evening session of the House of Represen-

The Ancient and Henorable Artillery of Boston

Potter Palmer, a well-known Chicago million-

# WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE TAX BILL IN THE HOUSE— THE AMENDED TARIFF BILL ADOPTED AS AN AMENDMENT—INCREASED PAY FOR THE CEN-ENUMERATORS-THE BELGIUM TELE-

GRAPH CABLE BILL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6, 1870. proceedings in the House, to-day, were of an exseedingly interesting and important character. The most important act accomplished was the passage of the bill reducing internal taxation, with the amended Tariff every point, but were finally compelled to give up, the tiresome question. The Funding bill was reported, read, and recommitted, with leave granted Gen. Schenck to Thursday. Gen. Banks had Tuesday of next week set down for his report and resolutions on Cuban affairs. In laneous or Omnibus Appropriation bills. These are the priation bill was finished and passed, after an hour's deplution requiring the Ways and Means Committee to reheld for the purpose of allowing Mr. Arnell to make a

tention to press to a speedy passage a bill designed to prevent the importation of coolies into this country. The Chinaman coming to this country shall be valid for a shall the compensation exceed \$8 per day, exclusive of mileage. The Indian Appropriation bill, which has been noon. A long debate ensued on an amendment to issue money had already been paid, and that the Choctaws had aided the Rebels. It was finally lost by one

of some private bills and the indefinite postponement of the House resolution granting right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, the bill to pay loyal ants in the South for quartermaster and commistaken up. A long debate ensued, in which it was held by the opponents of the bill that it was the openingdge to a series of claims from the South which would bankrupt the Treasury. At 10:15 p. m. the Senate ad-

over the same, and subject, further, to all rules and regulations which Congress may from time to time establish cables. No subsidy is asked for, the company only desiring permission to lay the cable.

se Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to make immediate settlement, but a majority of the Comsettlement. Gen. Butler called up the question of reoncerning the Cuban bond investigation. Considerable opposition was manifested against any further investiga-

Secretary Boutwell to-day received a letter from Dr. Martin of Boston, asking leave to import from France, free of duty, four heifers, for the purpose of obtaining virus for vaccine purposes, on the ground that virus from heifers in this country is impure. The request was granted. As small-pox is increasing in this country the question of obtaining pure virus is an important one. Gen. Sherman and Vice-Admiral Porter are still absent

from the city. The Secretary of War goes to West Point to-morrow. The President refused to receive visitors today except Cabinet officers.

Commissioner Delano has decided that the absence of a stamp is prima facie evidence of the non-payment of the tax on boxes or bales of tobacco, but if this is rebutted by positive evidence that a proper revenue stamp bad been affixed, no seizure should be made, and the person should be allowed to sell.

Grand Chaplain Collin of the G. A. R., returning from the Decoration ceremonies at Andersonville, Ga., states that he was much surprised at the state of feeling existing there with regard to the proposed legislation for Georgia. He went there prejudiced against Gov. Bullock, but says his visit and the conversations he had with prominent men throughout the State have con-vinced him that the Republicans of Georgia regard Gov. Bullock as the true exponent of their wishes, and fear the result of any legislation which might appear to bear the idea of condemnation by Congress of Gov. Bullock and his political course.

the idea of condemnation by Congress of Cov. Bandek and his political course.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Committee on Reconstruction has resolved, as a rule, not to remove the political disabilities of any person who has not petitioned for such removal. The mere recommendations of friends or high officials are not respected. Those desiring relief must petition for themselves, as each case is considered upon its merits.

This morning the marriage of the Count Maximillian Esterhazy of the Austrian Legation at Washington to Mrs. Sally Carroll Griffin, widow of Gen. Griffin was celebrated by the Rev. H. B. Coskery, Vicar-General and Administrator of the Archbishopric of Baltimore at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. William T. Carroll, in this city, in the presence of the President of the United States and Mrs. Grant, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, the Austrian Minister, the French Minister, the Spanish Minister, Gov. Swam, Counts Turenue and Colohiano, and of Mr. Freeman of the British Legation.

The Senate in Executive Session this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Drake De Kay of New-Jersey, to be Consul to Magdalen, Mexico, and John Lingafelt, to be Postmaster at Hollidaysburg, Penn.

THE NEW FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The following is the Funding bill reported from the Ways and Means Com-

Funding bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to leave in a sum or sums, not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,000,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasare of the United States, after 30 years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of four per centum per annum; and said bonds, with the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

BEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act at not less than their par value in coin, and te apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and known as five-twenty bonds at their par value; or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds are

any of the bends of the United States outstanding and known as five-twenty bonds at their par value; or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatever. SEC. 3. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of the said term of 30

sec. 3. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of the said term of 30 years shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, and by classes to be distinguished and described by the date and numbers beginning for each successive payment with the bonds just dated and numberod, of the

standing bonds of the United States heretonce issues
known as the five-twenty bonds as he may desig
e under the provisions of the fourth section of this
And any certificate of deposit, issued as aforesaid
vb received at par, with the interest accrued thereon
ayment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The following is the text of the amended Tariff bill, which was passed by the se of Representatives to-day, as an amendment

taining not more than one pint each; and wine in bottles containing more than one quart shall each pay in addition to \$2 per dozen bottles, 80 cents per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart in each bottle. On champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles, \$6 per dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint; and \$1 per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint; and \$1 per dozen bottles containing not more than one quart each; shall pay, in addition to \$6 per dozen bottles, \$2 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart; provided, that any liquors containing more than one centum of alcohol, which shall be entered under the name of wine, shall be forfeited to the United States; and provided further, that wines, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package; and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of three cents for each bottle; to allowance shall be made for breakage unless such breakage is actually ascertained by count and certified by a Custom-House appraiser; and so much of section 59 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tunnage," approved March 2, 1799, as provided for allowance and breakage, is hereby repeated. On brandy and on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, \$2 per proof gallon; provided, that each and every gauge of wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits, and of wine or liquors of any kind imported, shall be the same as that which is defined in the second section of the "Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868.

On cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser,

shall be the same as that which is defined in the second section of the "Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868.

On cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, vermuth, ratifia, and other similar spirituous beverages, or bitters containing spirits, and not otherwise provided for, \$2 per proof gallon; provided, that any brandy or other spirituous bignors imported in cases of less capacity than it gallons shall be forfeited to the United States.

On all manufactures of cotton, the quality or value of which can be estimated or based upon measurement in square yard, and not otherwise provided for, if unbicached, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, 5 cents per square yard, if bleached, 5 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto. 10 per centum al valorem; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, in whole or in part, 5 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 20 per centum; provided, that if the duties imposed by this section upon the manufactures of cotton shall amount to less than 35 per centum ad valorem. On wools on the skin, the same rates as on the wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

On fax straw, \$5 per tun; on flax, including flax straw, and all flax not hackled or dressed, \$20 per tun; on heup, unmanufactured, \$40 per tun; on the tow of flax or hemp, \$90 per tan; on the tow of flax or hemp, \$90 per tan; on the row of the per tun; on hemp, untinanufactured, \$40 per tun; on the tow of flax or hemp, so per tun; on into heave of the per tun; on hemp, untinanufactured, \$40 per tun; on the tow of flax or hemp, so per tun; on into heave of the per tun; on one of the per tun; on one of the per tun; on one of the per tun;

shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of 25 per centum of the whole quantity; on Zaute, or other cur-

chil stone, manufactured; carnelian, unmanufactured; cuttle-fish bone; cylonite.

Diamond dust, or bort, and rough diamonds; dragon's blood. Eggs; emery ore or rocks, not pulverized, not ground; esparto, or Spanish grass, or pulp of. Fibrin, in all forms; fish, fresh, for immediate consumption; fish for balt; filmi, and ground fiint stones; foliae digitalis; fashion plates, engraved on steel or on wood, colored, plain; fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner. Glass, broken in places, which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured; guano, and other animal manure; guans, Arabic, Jeddo, Senegal, Barbary, East India, Cape, Australian, guan benzoin, guin copal, Sandarac, Damas, gamboge, cowrie, mastie, shellac, tragacanti, olehanum, gulac, myrth, bdellium, gilbanum, and all guans not otherwise provided for; gutta percha, crude; goat skins, raw.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That section to be act in amendment thereof, approved March 3, 1865, be and the same are hereby so amended, that no ship, vessel steamer, boat, barge, or flat, belonging to any citizen of the United States, trading and arriving from a port of the United States, although touching or stopping at a foreign port on the vayage, or trading from one port or point within the United States, although touching or stopping at a foreign port on the vayage, or trading from one port or point within the United States, or employed in the bank whale, or other thereies, shall hereafter be subject to the within the United States, and the tunnage tax or duty provided for in said acts; and the proviso in section 403 of the act "to provide internal resenue to support the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved July 30, 1854, requiring an annual special tax to be paid by boats, barges, and flats, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all imported the provided in the processing the provided in the process and the provided in the process. goods, wares, and merchandise which may be in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respec-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

.A son of John Bennett of Hartford was drowned . The Courier office at East Saginaw, Mich., was ad by fire on Sunday to the amount of \$6,000; insured. .W. B. Dunning's foundery at Geneva, N. Y. urned on Sunday. The loss was \$12,000, and the insurance \$12,000.

. Charles E. Pierpont, son of Evelyn Pierpont, ... The dwelling of Aaron Quimby of East Grant-N. H., was robbed by barglars on Friday night of \$500 in specie.

The body of Capt. Coon of the schooner Sim-The propellor Wabash was sunk by the pro-

.The body of Lewis Woodworth of Suffield, who At Deertield, N. H., on Sunday, two lads a litter and Bean, aged respectively ten and five years, during the ce of their parvials found as old musket, which the elder boy intuly discharged, killing the younger one.

... Mrs. Hitchings, agod 70, was run over by a gravel train on Saturday afternoon at Monsun Bridge, near Kennelscelt, Mrs. and frightfully figured. Both of her legs and one arm were severed. She was walking on the track and being very deafthd not hear the engine's

A destructive tornado swept over Scott Coun tr. III. on Saturday. It covered an area of four or ave unless and a unite wide. Fences were demonished and fields of wheat, and garden regetables completely destroyed. The largest forest form up by the roots, and orchards and vineyards ruined. No it

### PERSONALITIES BY TELEGRAPH. Robert Rankin died in Liverpool, Eng., on Three children of Prince Napoleon are very ill

. The appointment of Senor Figauiere y Marao to

George Thomas, city editor of The Omaka Prof. J. S. Woodruff of Dartmouth College has

The Hon. Dan. Voorhees made a political in Indianapolis on Saturday evening. He discussed the Fifteenth meral, the Roman Mission question, the National Sanners, and the ra Pacific Railroad bill. He assounced his intention to run only

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. CHINESE EMIGRATION.

THE CHINAMAN BEFORE EMIGRATING-MANDA RIN WARD A CHINESE GOD-FAMILIES SOLD TO PAY FOR PASSAGE-BRITISH PHILAN-CANNOT GET LABORERS.

Canton, China, April 6 .- Mandarin, priest, die, and beggar seem to be getting a fair understand ng of American laws. Their constant theme of discus-"Chinese Question." Before the American war wild tales of the gold mountains, of wealth to be had for the credited these statements, and published books suares for the avaricious, leading to toil and death." But ow a new interest has sprung up among the Chisese as to the United States, owing to several new cause

turned from California, either to make a visit or to they enjoy. A few hundred or a few thousand dollars is wholesome labor receives twenty-five times his present China. Thinking only of "thirty dollars amouth," never of the cost of living, they are ready to embark at a me

Tartar Government. Forced to obey their conquerers, to pay exorbitant taxes, and to sacrifice their lives, if called upon, under a system devised by foreigners in which Chinese have no interest, they contrast the prisons, the starvation, the insults, and the toil of China with the liberty, the luxury, and the comparative kind ness of which their feturned neighbors tell.

Another cause for confidence in the people of America, and one which will yet outweigh all others, is the act of the Emperor delfying Ward, the American fillbuster. They accept all the gods their ruler gives them without Emperor in putting down the rebellion. His success they looked upon him as the greatest general that had was left at Ning Pa, according to Chinese custom, above Emperor ordered the body to be removed to Sung-Kang. his name as the "Captor of Sung Kong and many other paid to the memory of this American. The people are worshiping him along with the most ancient and power thus commemorated. The remembrance of millions of American certainly will give additional intensity to the United States. Any country in which a Chinese deity was born is good enough for his worshipers.

The sacrifices and risks undertaken by the Chinese emigrants and their relatives are truly Loroic. Before age in the coolie trade, the emigrant was bound t which the emigrant's passage money was repaid the wealthy among their own countrymen, and give the security here. In this is the worst feature of the whole business. The coolie (all laborers are called coolies) with the consent of those interested gives scenrity o stipulates that in case the coolie fail to pay the sum charged for his ticket, including the the specified time, then the indersers will pay the same it question. The sum charged to the \$300 or \$300. In five instances out of ten, he will fail to meet his obligation. If he fails to pay, the brokers here demand payment of the Mandarin at once. The Man The elders pay the Mandarin, charge another fee, and unable to pay are sold off, one after another, beginning with the youngest girl, until enough is realized to cancel the debt. In this way whole families are often reduced to slavery, to pay for a \$10 tiellet. Two families were sold here in Canton hist week to satisfy such a debt. One of the notes was for \$550. Two unmarried girls, each 13 years old, were purchased by an Italian profligate, at \$75 apiece. One boy was sold for \$50. Six per sons in all were sold before the requisite amount was raised. Girls, however, often bring higher prices, and sometimes the sale of a handsom daughter will be sufficient. It is not unfrequent for dirferent members of a family to urge that they may be sold instead of some loved one that is offered. The heads of families sell themselves into servitude to save their families. Chinese, beside the sacred family ties common to all mankind, have a strong religious desire that their children should be free, to pay devetion to their memo ries after they are dead. When they sell a child they believe that it is sold, body and soul, and that it can never again be a relative of theirs, either in this world or she next; and unless they leave children to pay them certain kinds of devotion after death, their souls "will wander forever, naked, cold and hungry, through an eternal waste of darkness and terror." It has sometimes happened that after sale of a family, the coolie returning finds a portion of the claim still unsatisfied, and he him-

The precautions which the Chinese take against being buried on foreign soil or in the sea are not because of any religious fears with regard to the peace of their souls, as s commonly supposed. If they were able to secure passage for their entire families, and to own land in the United States, they would be as contented with the prospect of burial there as in their native villages. If the laws of the United States permitted the contract system, this outrageous brokerage business could be abolished, and for the money it now costs to carry one person, a whole family could secure tickets. Another result would be in the emigration of thousands instead of hundreds. The desire to reach the United States is so great that even with the present bad system, vessels enough cannot be chartered to take those in waiting. Two thousand left the port of Hong Kong last week, and as many more were left behind for other vessels. Twelve thousand emigrants went from that ports to America last year, and from present indications the number from China will be doubled this year.

The English Government throws difficulty in the way of emigration. An order has been issued from Downing st, to the Governor of Hong Kong, prohibiting for the future all emigration from the colony to foreign coun tries, and allowing it only to places within her Majesty's colonial possessions. Under the cover of their "regulations," the authorities seem never to tire in attempts to create controversy and to plunge American vessels into litigation. Thousands of Chinese who have gone to Hong Kong for the purpose of shipping to America, even after purchasing their tickets have been taken to Macao, whence they are shipped on contract to virtual slavery in South America. Not content with this, the English authorities have taken means to destroy the benefit of emigration by licensing Chinese gambling houses. Into these the returning Chinaman is entired by "old acquaintances," hired for the purpose. Often ours after the steamship in which he came has cast anchor, the Chinaman is kicked out of the gambling room, all the money gone which he has worked years to earn, and with which he was to pay the debt that binds his family. Poverty, starvation, slavery, or death must now be his and their portion. Wee to the returning China-"an that tarries within the jurisdiction of English law.